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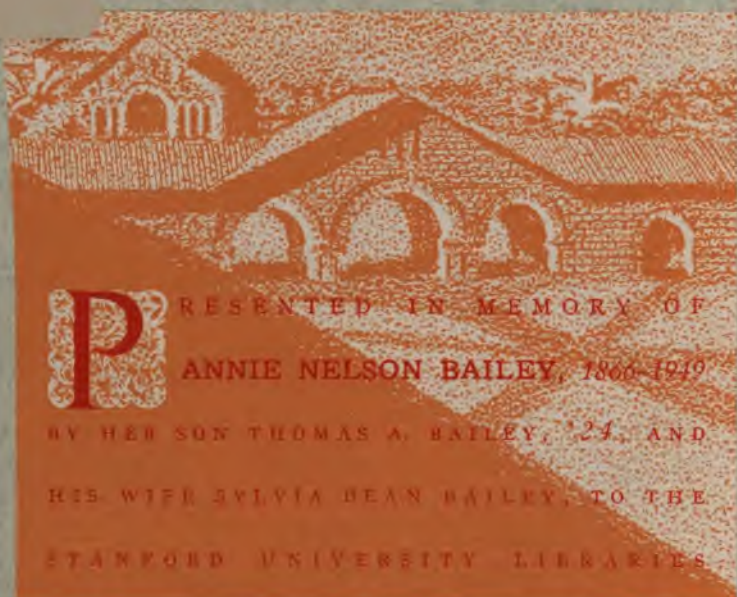
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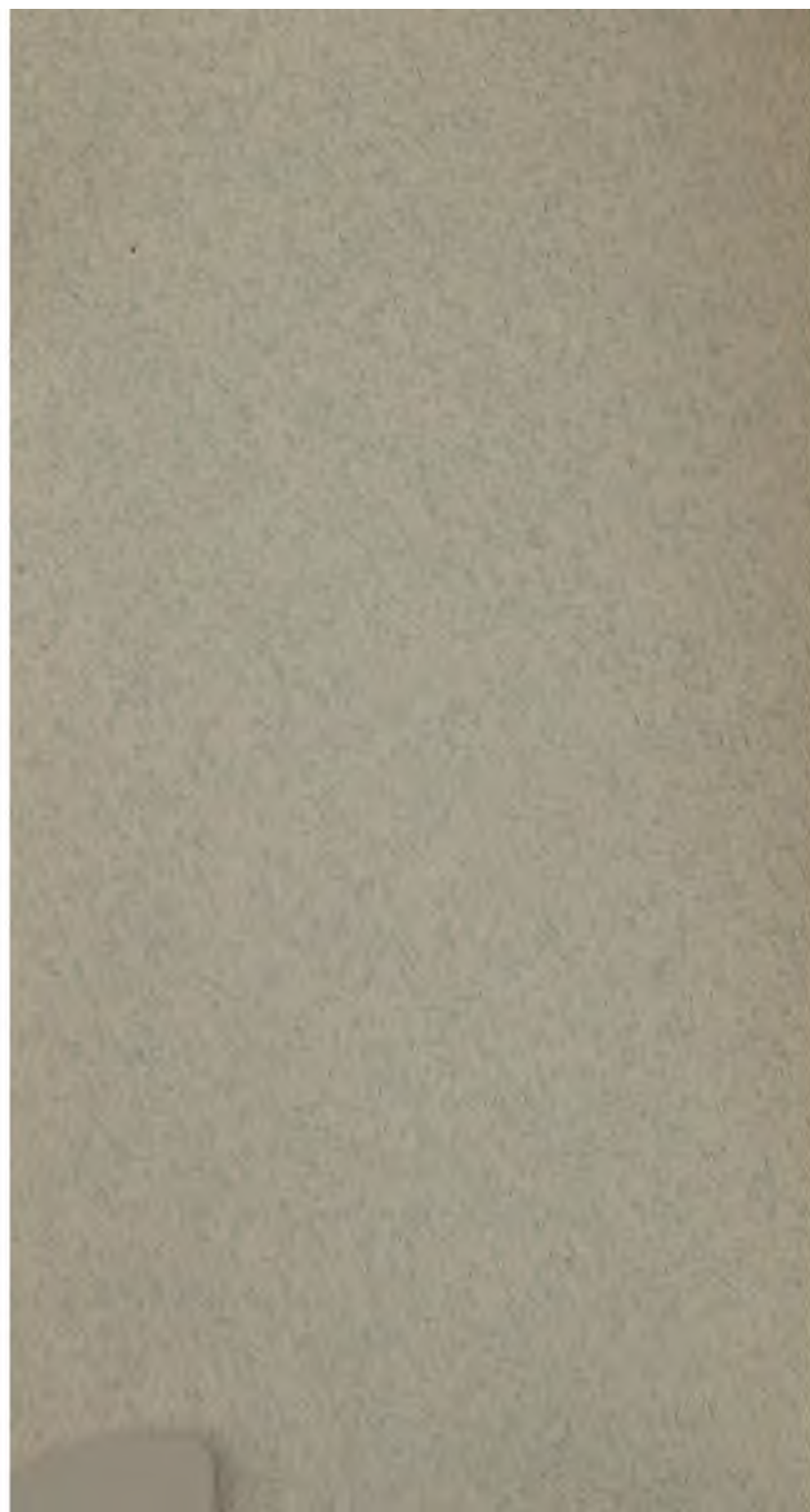
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**OIL WITHOUT VINEGAR,**

**AND**

**DIGNITY WITHOUT PRIDE;**

**OR,**

***BRITISH, AMERICAN,***

**AND**

***WEST-INDIA INTERESTS***

**CONSIDERED.**

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**BY**

**MACALL MEDFORD, Esq.**

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**1807.**

posite representations rendered the subject so confused, as to make it difficult to form an opinion as to what is wise or just: immediate views and immediate interests seem to be the guide of those in whose hands is placed the destiny of mankind.

What is wise and advantageous to be done? What is it found equitable to do? and what is practicable? these are the great questions on every important occasion. When people are too much biassed by interest or inflamed by passion, they are incapable of making the enquiry, and when reason loses its effect an appeal is made to what the ancient Germans emphatically termed "the Right of the Fist;" but let us hope that on the present occasion two free and enlightened nations may settle their differences in a wiser way.

Enough of blood, enough of slaughter's past,  
And Albion's sons shall have repose at last.

Those writers who have with such labour and pains cited authorities, ancient and modern, for and against the Rights of Neutrals have been of little service to the cause—An appeal to the law of nations is not much better, but the law of nature scarcely ever will be appealed to in vain.

As to authorities, the present circumstances are so new, that the cases that have occurred do not now apply; and with regard to the law of nations I must be indulged in one observation.

So long as a convention that is entered into tends to the mutual or ultimate advantage of the parties, they may all join cordially in the measure, but the instant that the majority find a regulation injurious to them, however just it may be, they will endeavour to get rid of it ; and on the other hand an unjust regulation, if advantageous to the stronger party, assumes the appearance of law and right.

Much has been said about the regulations adopted about fifty years ago, but at that time the trade of Europe was pretty equally divided, so were colonies and settlements both in the East and West Indies—America did not then exist as a nation. Now the case is quite altered ; the trade of Europe, and the territories in the East and West Indies, are chiefly monopolized by Britain ; so that the regulations that agreed with the general interest during the seven years war, are not now equally beneficial to all nations ; the consequence of this is, that the regulations are invoked by Britain, and exclaimed against by all other nations ; to enter into arguments on that subject, will scarcely therefore be of any great utility. —Interest is too much concerned in the business, for justice to be taken as the guide. We must, then inquire into practicability, endeavouring, however, to be ruled by justice as much as possible, for, when that is neglected, new quarrels are  
consequence:

Having lived for nearly as long a period in England, as I did in America, (my native country) I feel a great attachment to both nations. I think I feel a tolerable degree of impartiality, and I confess I am very desirous of preventing hostilities between two nations that may be so much benefited by peace, and that certainly will be so much injured by war. But before I enter into particulars, I shall just state the consequences as they appear to be to me to each country.

America is a new and rising country, its progress, which is unprecedentedly rapid, may be retarded, but it cannot be stopped; therefore, whatever bad consequences may result, they will be but momentary. It is not so with Britain which is a country already risen so high, that the question is not to rise higher, but to remain as it is. Should hostilities with America prove seriously injurious to England, they may never be remedied; thus the case is of much more importance to Britain, than it is to America. I mean not to say that America may not suffer most severely in the first instance, but the consequences can only be momentary; whereas, with respect to Britain, they may be such as never to be done away.

## C H A P. II.

*Three Questions discussed—Citizenship, Navigation, Laws and Colonial Trade, and Observations upon the Increase of the Trade of Great-Britain.*

THE three great questions to be discussed, are Citizenship, Colonial Laws, and General Navigation Law, or the Rights of Neutrals.

First, As to their importance, we shall find that it is greatly exaggerated, but particularly that of Citizenship. Certainly no act of one country can free a man from his allegiance to his Sovereign, but then it is to be considered " what is that allegiance ?" Allegiance in respect to obeying the laws is local as much as the payment of taxes, for a British subject does neither when he leaves his country, but while he remains in it he must do both. Not to carry arms against his Sovereign is the only *fragment of allegiance* that may be said to follow a man into another country, so that the question of Citizenship is very easily determined.

No law prevents a man from leaving his country ; and when a man enters into a new country, that country may naturalize him. If peace remains between the two nations, here the matter is

at an end ; but if the person so emigrating enters into an army to fight against his original Sovereign, if taken, he is liable to be treated as a rebel ; but there is no right to demand him. The rights of the former Sovereign only return when his subject comes under his dominion\*.

If then there is no right to demand back British subjects who have emigrated, it may be added, as a still more important argument, that even if the matter of right were different, what would be the matter of policy ? England certainly has not conceived the mad project of keeping people from leaving it by force ; but, if so, as few do emigrate, preventing them would not be attended with much advantage to the country, and if the number is but small, whatever the right may be, it is bad policy to engage in a war that may be very serious, to obtain so small an advantage. As to the dignity of protecting rights, and the disgrace of yielding a point, and submitting to an injury, that may, in this case, be entirely done away by an arrangement entered into in a voluntary manner ; proceeding upon the principle that allegiance is local, and ceases with removal, for when a man ceases to be with a society, he ceases to derive any

\* There is a law to prevent artists from being carried out of the kingdom, which so far infringes on the Bill of Rights, as it separates one portion of society from the other, without any other reasons than what are founded on policy.

benefit from its laws, and is no longer any of its members.

I know it may be said that the case of seamen is different from that of other men,\* but whatever the point may be as to right, it is nothing as to importance.

Were it agreed that such men were to be given up, of what value would such an obligation be? The parade of the deserters at Norfolk would not indeed have taken place, but the men would have gone up the country privately. The injury would have been the same, though then there would have been no insult. As the matter stands, the parading of the seamen seems to have been intended to produce some disturbance; but let this business end as it may, when English sailors wish to join Americans, and when they have an opportunity to do it, the execution of their purpose will never be prevented by any law that can be made to the contrary.

So much then for the small interest England has as a nation in the affair of citizenship. Let us now proceed to examine into the laws respecting her colonial trade.

The colonial laws must in all cases depend on circumstances, not on what people apprehend

\* As by the law of the land, a journeyman must not leave his master in the middle of a job. This is a deprivation of liberty, arising from an act of the man himself who undertook to do the work.

to be rights, in the jargon of the day, called *the legal rights of the mother country*, one of which is stated upon the general scale to be a monopoly of the trade of the colony. Now with the greatest deference to those high authorities who entertain a different opinion, I will maintain that the mother country has not an unlimited right to monopolize the trade of a colony.

If such unlimited right existed the mother country might starve a colony for want of provisions, and yet do so without injustice; a thing contrary to the immutable law of God, as well as to those laws of man, which being implanted in the nature of things, do not admit of change.

If then the mother country has not an unlimited right it must be a limited one, it is like the right of a parent over a child, to correct, but not to maim, strangle, or destroy. A father cannot be punished for an assault, though he may have administered correction to a child, that had it not been his own would have made him liable to very high damages. In this case the law between the parent and child is different from that between other individuals, or from common law, but if the parent starves or murders his child, the punishment is the same as if it were the child of another person. In this case the law between the parent and child is the same as between any other persons.

Thus it is with colonies in certain cases, and

to a certain extent the mother country has a right to regulate the trade of a colony, but in others it has not ; it is therefore a limited authority, like that of a parent.

This point being once established, no question is to be decided but upon the footing of reciprocal interest or particular circumstances, which must determine whether it is without or within the limits.

We then have to enquire whether the subjects in dispute are without or within the limit that bounds the right of the mother country. It is from that, and that only the case of the right can be established.

To have free liberty to exchange produce for produce is the chief part of what is wished by the inhabitants of the islands and by the Americans, and this certainly it is not within the power or authority of the mother country to prevent for, as the mother country cannot rob or starve the colony, so likewise it has no right to prevent it from trafficking to the best advantage, and selling its produce as it pleases, only obtaining a preference for itself upon equal conditions.

The mother country has the right of laying on duties, governing and legislating, but surely can have no right to prevent a man who grows sugar on his estate from exchanging it for wheat, as he cannot always be sucking sugar, and must have bread ; neither has it a right to oblige him

send all his sugar to a London merchant, which he sells (by a candle's end) for an old song, in return sending over, at an enormous price, dresses for slaves, and the other European articles wanted in a plantation.

If this point were granted, perhaps the dispute would be at an end; for though there are other objects, they are of minor consequence; but as in other cases, we have taken into consideration the importance of the object demanded, as well as the justice of the demand, let us do so in the present instance.

If Government would place the English West India islands and settlements under a just, but liberal regulation, the Planters would be happy, the islands would become rich, and all the differences with America would be at an end without altering her navigation laws, and West India estates would be doubled in value in a few years.

Government must know the amount of revenue, it receives duty on West India produce. If every planter in the West Indies was obliged to take out a licence, or (in any other way more agreeable to himself) to pay a duty in the West Indies upon the produce raised, so as to bring in the same revenue to Government as at present, it would give him an opportunity of selling or exchanging produce in the island, or sending it to England if he found it his interest, which would break a combin

in London, that is now labouring to bring about a war with America, and risqueing the separation of the West India Islands, from the mother country, merely because the Americans are carrying on a considerable trade in West India produce, which they do not send to the West India merchants in London to sell, in order to avoid ruinous charges.

Was there ever any thing more contrary to fairness and common sense, than that a Planter in the West Indies, who has sugar, and wants bread, meat, and the other necessities of life for himself and negroes, should not have a right of exchanging his sugar for them. He must be obliged to send it to a London West India merchant to sell, in order to raise the money to pay for bread, &c. by drawing on the merchant, at a loss, who sells the sugar perhaps for half the price the poor Planter could have got in the West Indies?

Any person wishing to see a curious official document on the subject of the West Indies, will do well to read the Report of the Committee on the Trade to the West India Colonies. I find in it the examination of a Mr. Henry Shirely, who I conclude is a West India Planter; he appears to know what arrangements would benefit the West Indies, and add to the happiness of the inhabitants. There seems to be so much candour and good sense

in his answers, that I will annex part of his examination.

**Question**—Would the British Planter, in your opinion, be relieved to any, and what extent, by being permitted to barter certain proportions of their coffee and sugar in payment for American supplies equivalent to the cargoes imported?

**Answer**—They certainly would. The Americans would take some of our worst sugars; it would greatly reduce the exportation of money, and prevent the ruinous consequences of giving bills of exchange, which, in these calamitous times are often dishonoured.

**Question**—Would the British Planter's market for rum be injured by a monopoly of their supply being granted to the British North American Colonies.

**Answer**—It would make the Planter still more dependant on the British merchants, who cannot be very indulgent in such times as these. They seem to pity our case, but they add to our miseries by always deriving a profit from our distresses.

After going through a pamphlet on the subject of the West India commerce, on the last page, (160) I find information which appears to be given with so much correctness, that I have

taken the liberty of annexing a copy of it.\* The paper to which I refer is a London West India merchant's account of sales of ten hhds. of sugar; I regret that the time the sugars were shipped is not mentioned, that I might have made a statement to show if the poor Planter had been permitted to exchange the sugar for beef, how many barrels it would have produced, and how many poor negroes that beef would have fed. When I look at the account of sales, and consider similar ones every packet carries to the West Indies, and when I see that the fruits of the labourer, which were intended to cherish the hearts of the poor Planters, have gone into the pockets of men enjoying all the luxuries in the world, I cannot withhold exclaiming—Oh! Providence, how much longer will you permit your intentions to be so perverted?—Well may the Planters be poor, and poor they will remain until they get rid of the blood-suckers who are drawing their existence from them. The Planter's situation at present is worse than that of the negro slaves they purchase from Africa, the latter is expected to work only with his hands, and for a certain number of hours each day, but the former is obliged to work body and mind, night and day, for his London masters, without giving satisfaction. His situation is but little different from poor

\* See Appendix, No. 1.

Mungo, except that his skin is not black, when he says,

" Dear heart, what a terrible life am I led !

A dog has a better that's shelter'd and fed.

Night and day 'tis the same,

My pain is dere game :

Me wish to de Lord me was dead !

The Americans already deal to a very large amount with the English West Indies \* for rum, and they sell much more than they are allowed to return ; but if they were not shackled they would take the return in sugar instead of money, and every one would be gainer by this except the London merchant, his broker and auctioneer. In the first place the merchants' consignments would be diminished ; in the next place the Planter being more at his ease, would not depend upon him, as he now generally does. The broker, auctioneer, and merchant, (that respectable trio,) are then the persons for whom the negroes sweat, their masters run in debt, and we are to go to war. Let us consider this a little.

" Softly, softly, says a Custom-house officer, " his Majesty's revenues will be injured." I have no objection to going softly that I may go surely, but I will maintain that it would not injure the revenue.

The same quantity of sugars being raised, they could still be subjected to the same duties,

\* See Appendix, No. 2.

but raised in another way, for we are not to give up the right of taxing the commodity so as to make up to the revenue what it already pays.

It is not altogether the money paid; but, in a great degree, the manner of paying, that is the grievance, and this would form a proper subject for inquiry and regulation.

The sugars and other produce would then cost much less than at present in the first instance; and, therefore, even those things which I have stated as losses, would be, in a great degree, counter-balanced.

Shall I add to all this that the natural disposition of the islands to coalesce with America, against Britain, would be diminished, and by that means an event that must some day take place, would be removed to a greater distance.

On the whole the loss to Britain would be little, perhaps nothing, the advantages would possibly be considerable: but, at all events, this would be an absurd cause of a war, the first consequences of which, as will be seen hereafter, would be to starve the West India Islands.

I next come to the most important of all the questions, including the whole of the navigation laws as now interpreted, on the one part and on the other.

When all the powers of Europe had a pretty equal share of trade, as was the beginning of the French

gain by trading with that country.—The duty on a few chests of tea did the business. England lost the tea and the duty, but what was best of all, she lost America, she has since then gained by her trade vastly more than before. Britain then treated America as she does the West Indies now. Yet she gained by the change, even dearly as it cost her to part with it.—Thus it appears we have sometimes seen objects overvalued.—The reinstating of the French nobility to their lands, and the restoration of the house of Bourbon, were thought indispensable about seven or eight years ago.—Now they are thought impossible, yet we have not despaired, though the tenth part of the derangements which have now taken place are such as formerly would have struck us with consternation.

Having overvalued so many things, it is possible that England may overvalue the navigation laws as she executes them. Let us examine whether it is so or not.

Did England ever find an enemy cease fighting for want of what is termed contraband of war? why then make so many enemies in order to prevent contraband articles from being carried? Why be so rigid with Neutrals? Has England forgot that the rigid conduct of the Hanseatic League at sea was the chief cause of the downfall of its power?

Has not England been the first nation to flourish by freedom of commerce in the interior of

the country? Is it not well known that her commercial prosperity is created by industry, credit and confidence, and not supported by regulation or kept up by force? How can it be supposed in a country, where the principles of political economy are so well understood as in England, that it will be ruined, unless it keeps up a rigorous police upon the ocean? I have long thought that the Navigation Laws made for regulating the commerce of England with regard to British built and foreign ships, had been mistaken for the general maritime law of nations as it is called, and that the just attachment to the one has been the cause of setting so great a value on the other.

If the code contended for as begun to be acted upon about the middle of the last century is so necessary for British prosperity, what did Britain do before that period? It may, however, be said, that the sea is the element of Britain, and that if ever she gives up the sovereignty her day is done. This requires a little consideration. Is that sovereignty such that it may not be given up, or at least modified, without a suspicion of fear? Magnanimity is a word, as well as dignity, it is of as high a sound and signification, and there is great magnanimity in looking into such affairs with an intention to rectify what may be found to be wrong or impolitic.

Michael\*, (which cumbered Scotland to send to sea), or from the Henry Grace de Dieu, so the laws of the Isles of Rhodes and Oleron are not precisely such as I think would regulate my conduct with other nations, were I in a situation that enabled me to treat of national interests.

The fact is, and an undeniable one it certainly is, that the times and circumstances are new, and that however great a regard we may have for what has been done by those that came before us, we must accommodate ourselves to the circumstances in which we are placed; that is always necessary to success, not that it always insures it, but without it success is impossible.

There is more danger from making concessions in a piece-meal way, than by proceeding upon, and promulgating one grand principle from which you will not recede. Give up what you think it reasonable, wise and just to yield, but no more; after that be firm, but it is in vain to attempt to stand firm on a rotten stage where the boards will moulder to dust under your feet. A declaration that you are ready to revise the law, and willing to correct it, is all that is now necessary for all parties, and it is not worth while to go to war merely because you are in a hurry to frame a code to be acted upon in time of peace. I view the probable difference between England and

\* An immense vessel built in 1758 upon the dry land, and afterwards with great difficulty converted to sea use.

America as the more serious, because I do not believe the two governments wish to go to war, and I have the same opinion about the most respectable inhabitants of both countries. I view the object which they are differing about, as that of a party wall between two houses which it is the interest and wish of both to support, but an artful bricklayer getting into the confidence of one of the inhabitants, persuades him the wall is crooked and inclines on his side, and urges him to insist upon having the wall pulled down that he may get a profit by building it up again.

America has certainly flourished very much, and she would have done so if there had not been a war in Europe, but there is no reason why if I am doing very well that I should be prevented from doing better.

I am sorry to see so much acrimony in individuals on both sides : what can be the use of all the low scurrility which the English Pamphlets contain against the President of the United States of America ?—Neither should America encourage that acrimony against England, that may terminate hurtfully for both, particularly at a time when England is fighting to preserve what yet remains uninvaded of the liberties of the ancient world.

If the English writers could point out individuals in America, who were deceiving the President, (as the British Ministers are deceived) by giving him false information, by representing that

England was ruining America by taking away her ships, sailors, and commerce, then those individuals would be fair objects of attack, and all good men would wish to see them punished, particularly if they could prove that so far from being injured, her ships, sailors, and commerce were increasing in the way that the following statement will show that those of England have been.

Years	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1775	6,219	977,262	
1783	5,182	953,785	
1790	15,015	1,460,823	112,556
1792	16,079	1,540,145	118,286
1800	17,895	1,856,175	138,721
1802	20,060	2,078,561	152,299
1806	21,725	2,271,928	154,299

*The British Navy. September 1, 1807.*

Ships of the Line	50 to 54	Frigates	Sloops	Gun-brigs	Total	Men.
219	30	264	264	262	1026	130,000

COMMERCE.

Years.	Value of Imports.	Total value exported.
1775	£13,843,842 0 0	£17,420,309 0 0
1780	11,663,211 0 0	13,387,562 0 0
1790	19,130,886 5 3	20,120,121 17 2
1795	22,736,889 10 0	27,312,328 7 4
1780	30,370,605 6 4	43,152,019 5 6
1805	30,344,628 18 6	56,508,776 19 2

What a contrast the following statements, recapitulated exhibit of the beginning and end of the American war to the present !

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.
1775	6219	979,262
1783	5182	933,785

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## COMMERCE.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1775	£13,843,842 0 0	£17,420,809 0 0
1780	11,663,211 0 0	13,387,562 0 0

With respect then to two questions, those of Citizenship, and the Commerce of Colonies, I think they are clearly decided ; but as to the third, prudence and expediency must be the guide, for the acting on a principle of what may be termed equality or reciprocity, is nonsensical. As a general rule applicable in particular cases it may be very well, but before we speak of equality, or reciprocity, we must know whether circumstances make them possible. In the present instance of the Chesapeake, it is understood that the English Captain had orders to act upon a principle of equality, and to allow his ship to be searched, at the same time that he insisted upon searching the American for deserters. This was proper, undoubtedly, but where was the reciprocity ?

The English Captain knew there were some of his men in the other vessel, and he knew there were no American deserters in his; the liberty to search him might either be taken as a complimentary formality, or as an insult, for in reality it meant nothing. It brings to my mind a gentleman well known as an eccentric character, who had his pocket picked of his handkerchief in Bond-street. A passenger informed him of his loss, and pointed out the thief. The enraged gentleman ran in an instant, collared the thief, and seized his handkerchief, exclaiming—"You scoundrel, I have got your handkerchief, and you have mine, restore it to me this instant." This was an example of search for search, but then each person acted from the conviction that the other had a handkerchief.

The English and Americans were not on equal terms in the affair of the Chesapeake, to which particular affair I do not allude for any other purpose than to shew, that a code founded upon perfect equality will not do in time of war. In time of peace it is quite practicable, but it will not do with respect to neutrals in time of war, because the belligerent and the neutral are always under UNEQUAL CIRCUMSTANCES—*they never can be on an equality.*

Much has been said to prove that a neutral has no right to derive gain or profit from the misfortune of a neighbouring state engaged in war, but in my humble opinion, this is the most shallow

all arguments. The evil of the one and advantages of the other, are circumstances not connected by any right whatever. If I break my leg, and my neighbour next door who is a surgeon is paid for setting it, he gains by my misfortune. In like manner, when one man dies or fails in trade, another, or others, get his business. This is natural, nay it is unavoidable; the business must be done, and justice or right have no connection with the business.

Even in the case of a colony belonging to a belligerent power, the case of a neutral trading with it must be a question to be discussed on *circumstances*, not on *general principles*, unless the principle of free trade is admitted. If the mother country cannot do the business so well herself, she must give leave to some other to do it, or some other must do it without leave. This, indeed, is nothing more than extending the principle that applies to all sorts of commerce. England supplies America with her manufactures, because she cannot supply herself, and England takes corn, cotton, &c. from America, because she cannot supply herself; thus, so far from the deficiency of one not being an advantage to another, it is, on the contrary, the very cause of all commercial intercourse.

As to the liberty of the seas, spoken of by the ruler of the French nation, it seems to be a subject that he does not well understand; for so long as

he is at war he can have nothing to complain of. When the day comes that HE is neutral and oppressed, when his ships, colonies, and commerce,\* become a prey to fierce belligerents, then he may have a right to speak in the tone of complaint ; or, when all the world becomes peaceable, he will have a right certainly to assist in settling any general code of maritime law that may be established amongst nations.

At present those who are neutral, alone can have a right to complain for the injustice done (if it is an injustice), for seizing a neutral conveying stores to an enemy can in no case be an injustice done to that enemy, whatever it may be with respect to the neutral. To the enemy the injury may be great, but injury and injustice are not necessarily connected ; as in time of war, to do an injury to an enemy, is the very essence and spirit of the contest.

## C H A P. III.

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*Of the Mis-statements of Writers on the Subject of the Report of the West India Committee, and of those who pretend to state Facts.*

WHEN men are either much interested, or their passions inflamed, exaggeration is always to be expected: and in the present case we have by no means been disappointed in that respect.

Amongst those who have been examined as to the shipping, in order to determine its increase or decrease; and those who have been examined relative to the West India trade, we find nothing but exaggeration. The misfortune is attributed to the system pursued with respect to America; but in its proper place I shall state another cause.

The West India merchants make it appear that sugar costs more than it sells for. Yes, that they do; and they are very accurate:—20s. 10d. per cwt. and 15s. bringing over make the cost. About 33s. the selling price. They have not informed us from what large and liberal purse the money comes that supplies this deficiency. We see West India merchants still living like princes; but when they come before the Parliament they have got the whining cant of beggars.—There must be some

mystery in all this; neither the iron bridges, nor any of the wild beasts at the Tower, are so curious and inexplicable as this simple fact, corroborated most solemnly by men of honour and fortune.

In the north bears live under the snow by sucking their paws; toads have lived for years shut up without light or food; and a tortoise has been known to hold a fast of an unusual length; but though natural philosophers consider such phenomena as wonderful, the bears, toads, and tortoises, are nothing to the West India merchants: the former exist on nothing, but they do not get fat. The West India merchant lives on less than nothing, and gets very fat!!

How can all this be? the thing is not credible. It is not possible. There must be a cause. Now without positively asserting what the cause is, I think I have a shrewd guess.

Amongst the chief expences of the 20s. 10d. prime cost of sugars, are loss upon bills of exchange drawn on England, enormously high prices paid for every thing supplied by the British merchant, and the interest of all the money advanced. If those items were taken off, the sugar would not cost near so much as it appears to do now.

Again, as to the second sum of 15s., a great part of that consists in commission, profit, brokerage, and expense of selling; so that, on the whole, the sugar that appears to cost 36s. did not

reality above 26s. ; and the West India merchant, who seems to get fat upon a loss of 3s. per cwt., is in reality getting fat on a profit of 6 or 7s. per cwt.

This calculation may not be very accurate : but the matter certainly is only to be explained in that way ; and it is fit that it should be known, for at present the public is deceived.

The sugars are represented as lying on hand, to the ruin and destruction of the merchants ; yet, in the West India docks there were\* but 31,000 hogsheads, which, at 35 s. each, makes only the sum of 675,000 ; a sum not equal to the fortunes of some single individuals concerned in the trade ; and not more than used to be advanced in better times before the bonding system was adopted. To be able to comprehend the whole of the exaggerations in the examination of the different gentlemen concerned in the West India trade, in the Appendix will be found some specimens of it ; but it is not only necessary to give a specimen, but to make some observations.

So long as the Committee of the House of Commons attends merely to a sort of routine, and repeat the same questions to different gentlemen without adverting to the new questions that may arise from their answers, the information will be to little purpose.

\* At the time the report of the West India Committee was made.

It is very evident, from the precise nature of the answers given, that the minds of the informants had been made up, and that too, with a most astonishing degree of accuracy. 20s. 10d. says Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, is the first cost of 1 cwt. of sugar in Jamaica.—Indeed!! If the President of the Board of Agriculture had been asked if he, amongst the hundreds of volumes written on that subject, had pretended to calculate the first cost of a bushel of wheat, would he have pretended to state it to a penny? No, he would have said, in no particular case could it be accurately ascertained, though it may within about 2s. or 3s. a bushel, but then that would be to little purpose, for time and place make perpetual differences. That is to say, the case is different in two contiguous fields, and in the same field in two different years; and even when the crops are got in and finished, we cannot be accurate in one single instance.

Perhaps it may be said this is true; but then the sugar crops in Jamaica are more certain, the mode more regular, and the surveyors better calculators than English farmers or gentlemen. This, however, is not quite the case.

The sugar crops are the most uncertain possible Jamaica property is proverbially hazardous. —In England the produce of land may be uncertain, yet the chief expense of raising corn is quite certain. The rent of land is fixed, the wages of labour (I mean in any one instance), and

the expense of keeping horses and maintaining servants may be very nearly estimated ; yet, with all this, the farmer can make no very accurate estimate.

In Jamaica every expense is uncertain : the price of provisions and of every sort of stock, the weather and the produce ; yet the result was given with accuracy.

Again, would it not have been natural and necessary to know how the losing business was carried on ; to know of what items this accurate calculation consisted ; and to add other questions that might have arisen from those answers. Then perhaps the true state of things might have been known. As it is, I do maintain that we are misled, and that 20s. 10d. is not the cost price, but is a sort of average taken, at which planters could afford to sell for ready money on the spot, with a reasonable profit, after having paid exorbitant prices for slaves, as well as of all sorts of materials imported from Europe.

Other inconsistencies occur that should not have been looked over.

Ten per cent. is represented as a fair profit ; and it is said that 10,000*l.* will be capital sufficient to grow annually 200 hogsheads of sugar, that is, at the rate of 50*l.* capital for each hogshead produced. We are informed in a pamphlet, written (it is said) by a man of great information, that the capital employed in the West India trade is 100

equally sober, honest, and industrious ; then why should not their sugars be equally cheap with those of the other islands ?

If I should appear to wish to be severe on the West India merchants, I shall answer, no. I have no such desire : but I have a very decided wish to be true, and to select truth from the evidence before me.

When I find two nations, for both of which I have a sincere regard, about to be involved in a very serious war, by the misrepresentations of individuals, I must speak out ; nay more, when those very individuals will themselves be amongst the first sufferers, I think any thing that appears severe in my remarks will assume another aspect.

Let those gentlemen to whose statements I allude answer my questions, explain what appears to be contradictory, and I am satisfied.

## C H A P. IV.

*Great increase of the Trade of England and America with the West Indies since the French Revolution—  
The nature of the West India Trade explained, and its consequences examined.*

ONE circumstance not the least curious in the present state of things, and which more than any other is the cause of the war with which we are threatened, is, that the true causes of the situation of trade, as it relates to Britain, to America, and the West India islands, is not taken into consideration.

The last three years of the last century, and the two first of this, were those at which the trade of Britain, America, and the British West Indies was the highest; and not having since increased as it had previously done, complaints, suspicions, and mutual recrimination are the consequence.

The real state of the case, however, is, that the total British exportation trade had risen from the beginning of the French Revolution from 22 millions to 46 millions, and has been for some years diminishing: but if Britain considered this immense trade as a permanent possession she is

greatly mistaken. It is the Revolution, and the panic it occasioned, that promoted this immense trade, and as the panic wears off, and the nations on the Continent begin to trade again, this must diminish. So far as this, America is under circumstances perfectly similar to Britain.

As to the West India islands, owing to the terrible state of St. Domingo, (which alone produced more than all the other islands put together,) that has caused the increase of imports from English islands, so that the great trade which each expects to keep, and which each accuses the other about, is diminishing of itself, and the mistake consists in considering that as *permanent*, which in reality is owing in a great degree to *temporary* causes.

The ship owners, all in one voice call out loudly about the diminution of the trade, but I shall dismiss this part of the business by referring to the Appendix. The nations may all quarrel if they like to do it, but let not human blood be spilt without taking pains at least to be informed of the real state of the question, and by no means let any of the parties consider that thing to be permanent, that is only founded on one accidental concurrence of circumstances in its favour.

As the amount of the trade which America carries on in West India produce, appears to astonish many persons in Europe, and to be the envy of

not a few, I shall endeavour to explain how she carries on this vast trade, and show the result.

As so many unfair and illiberal observations have been made against her commerce, I beg to refer to a Table\* which I have annexed, to shew that her vast trade is not that of a moment, or from one place, but scattered along a vast ocean of fifteen hundred miles, and consists of the produce of countries hundreds and hundreds of miles from that ocean; that her trade has risen in a regular way, and that the exports from each port along this vast country will be found to correspond with the produce of each state, its inhabitants and local advantages.

Previous to the Revolution, the exports of West India produce to France, Holland, Spain, and England, was about fourteen million five hundred thousand pounds, that of England about four millions. In consequence of the Revolution, upwards of ten millions of West India produce yearly, which belonged to France, Holland, and Spain, entirely changed its destination; and its masters, (to whom it produced a handsome income,) are now, perhaps, wanting bread, and know no more about their estates than if they never belonged to them. It is natural that we should, therefore, be anxious to know what has become of the produce, and through what channel it finds its way to market.

D 4

\* See Appendix. No. 4.

Some years after the Revolution we find the Imports of Great Britain from the West Indies increased from three millions to upwards of nine, and we find America exporting to Europe upwards of seven millions.

Thus England and America have nearly the whole benefit of this vast and valuable trade. What other neutrals may have had, I do not think worth considering, for it would only be as a drop in a bucket of water.

In order to account for the share which America has of this trade, it is requisite that I should first speak of the importation of British manufactures into America. In the year 1789 they amounted to two millions five hundred thousand pounds, now they amount to upwards of nine millions, and she consumes rather above six millions, and exports above two millions,

As England imported nine millions, and America exported seven millions more than their consumption, the quantity raised must be greater since the Revolution, This has certainly been the case in the English islands, so as to make the total produce equal to about sixteen millions.

In estimating the total produce of the West Indies, therefore, at sixteen millions, I suppose the English islands and settlements produce six millions.

Having endeavoured to explain what is the

amount of the produce of the Islands and settlements, it is requisite to consider what are the probable returns which America makes for her share of this trade.

I find by official documents published by parliament, that notwithstanding all the restrictions which exist between the English Islands and America, the Islands receive yearly from America, in flour, meal, Indian corn, beef, pork, fish, pine-boards, shingles, staves and timber, to an amount, which agreeable to the price they pay for them in the West Indies (as stated to the West India Committee,) exceeds one million sterling. The same Islands receive in addition provisions from England yearly, to an amount above five hundred thousand pounds. If then the English Islands, as I conceive producing six millions require 1,500,000 *l.* of provisions; the Islands and settlements which produce eleven millions will require above three millions, I therefore believe that America pays for her West India produce in this way :

Provisions and articles the growth of	£.
America                    -                    -                    -	3,000,000
British manufactures exported from	
America                    -                    -                    -	2,000,000
Luxuries from the Continent of	
Europe which have been imported	
into America                    -                    -                    -	700,000

East India goods	200,000
Profit to America, or the difference between the articles grown, and when manufactured, the price of the goods imported and sold, &c.	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	£ 7,000,000

Supposing the exchange complete, and the West India produce delivered in America; I say that America has been fair and honourable in her transactions with England: she takes her manufactures and exchanges them for West India produce; then why, in the name of all that is equitable, should she not have an equally fair opportunity of disposing of that produce?

England is the country to which America would rather send this produce, not on account of her having been the mother country, but from convenience. A man of business would rather transact affairs either in writing or speaking with one whose language he understands, than with another: but the duties, taxes, commission, &c. are so high in English ports that they ruin every American that sends West India produce to them; this is daily proved by ships which are intended to be loaded with British manufactures, first going to Amsterdam and delivering a cargo of sugar and coffee, and then coming to England for her manufactures to carry back.

The reason why America is able to undersell England in West India produce in foreign countries, is clearly owing to the English expences. One instance of the enormous expence which the planters have to pay, was clearly proved to the West India committee by a document handed them by Mr. Maryatt, of which the following is a copy.

## FREIGHTS.

FOREIGN COLONIES.		BRITISH COLONIES.	
West Indies to United States, per cwt.	£.0 3 0	West Indies, to London, per cwt.	£.0 10 0
United States to Holland	0 4 6	London to Toningen and Holland, 45 guilders per ton, or per cwt.	} 0 4 0
	<u>£.0 7 6</u>		
			<u>£.0 14 0</u>

The American makes two voyages which taken together double the length for 7s. 6d. per cwt. for which the English charge 10s. even making an allowance for the difference of war; conceiving then that for every article that the West Indians draw from England they pay in a similar way, it is conclusive that the West India planters must be poor, and the Americans grow rich.

As it is impossible for America to send her West India produce to England, she is obliged to look out for another market, and the business is generally done as follows: A merchant in America

forms a connection with a merchant in London, who informs him of the names of his correspondents in Holland, France, Spain, Russia, Hamburg, &c. advising him that if he will make a shipment of West India produce, and send the ship to his correspondent in either place, he may, upon sending him bills of lading of the property, and orders to insure the sum, draw bills upon him for one half, or three fourths of the value, and when he supposes the ship arrived, draw for the remainder.

Although the whole amount of property sent in this way to Europe is very great, I am now speaking of West India produce only and consider the amount 7,000,000*l*.

I will in the first instance make a statement, supposing this trade was allowed without interruption.

The merchant in London having received advice of the shipment of the property, and orders to insure, does it with London underwriters.

Insurance upon 7,000,000 <i>l</i> . America	
to a market in Europe at a low average, of 4 guineas per cent.	£.287,000
The merchant who transacts the business gets $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	35,000
Government for policy stamps $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	17,500
The English manufacturers, sell	

## A supposed Transaction.

LONDON, JAN. 14, 1803.

Messrs. Well-wishers, Brothers and Co.

Merchants, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs,

HAVING an opportunity of knowing the result of the Cabinet Council, in which it was last night determined to rescind their last order in Council respecting Americans carrying West India produce, which order will appear in the Gazette on Saturday, as the restrictions intended are so few, I think the commerce perfectly safe.

By the last advices I had from my friends, Messrs. Vanspangel and Co. Amsterdam, as per price current annexed, I would strongly advise your immediately purchasing for thirty thousand pounds of Havannah sugar, for thirty thousand pounds of Muscovado, and for forty thousand pounds of coffee, and shipping it to my friends Messrs. Vanspangel and Co. Amsterdam, and upon receipt of your Letter, with advice for Insurance and Bills of Lading, you may draw upon me for three fourths the amount. I have so high an opinion of such a speculation, and of its answering, that if the articles are not higher than they were in your price current, 4th Jan. 1802, I will be half concerned with you in the speculation.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

MOSES ATTENTIVE.

P. S. You must make your purchases immediately, for after the Order in Council appears on Saturday, every person will know of it, and be sending out similar orders and advice.

LONDON, MARCH 4, 1803.

Messrs. Well-wishers, Brothers, and Co.

Merchants, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

I HAD the pleasure of writing you on the 14th January, 1803.

I am truly sorry to inform you that yesterday, at a Cabinet

Your very humble servant,

On the 1st of April the following letter is received :

**Moses Attentive, London.**

We yesterday received thy letter of the 14th of the first month, and we feel pleased that thy government have relaxed their unfriendly measures towards us.

**Obadiah Underdown, Master.**

**Jesse Shattner**

Zachariah ~~Amos~~

We have availed ourselves of ~~the~~ ~~proportion~~ ~~as~~ ~~under~~ ; and beg to ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~proportion~~ ~~of~~ ~~three~~ ~~one~~ ~~half~~ concerned.

Wishing the ships well ~~with the~~

**WELL WISER** **W**

P. S. We hope thee will always bear us in mind, and let us know part of thy early information.

Bills as under:

Dated 7th of the third month, in favour of

Caleb Jones, of Liverpool,	20,000 <i>l</i> .
Owen Thompson, Leeds,	25,000 <i>l</i> .
Solomon Overgrown, Glasgow,	10,000 <i>l</i> .
Jesse Wishwell, Bristol,	15,000 <i>l</i> .
Ezekel Nogood, London,	100 <i>l</i> .
Wm. Cruikshanks, Manchester,	100 <i>l</i> .

Mr. Moses Attentive accordingly insures his three-ships, and in about a week, gets up, goes to Lloyd's, waits with great impatience until Mr. Pompous struts in with a list of the arrivals of the morning to put on the book; and the first ship he enters is the William Penn, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam taken by a British ship, and carried into Bermuda.

Mr. Attentive scratches his head, goes home and finds the following letter:

BERMUDA, 20th March, 1803.

Mr. Moses Attentive,

SIR,

I AM sorry to inform you, that on my voyage from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, in Long. 68. Lat. 34. I fell in with the English frigate John Bull, Captain Takeall, who asked me the following questions.

“What ship is that?”

William Penn.

“Where from?”

Philadelphia.

"Where bound?"

Amsterdam.

"What have you got on board?"

Sugar and coffee.

"Did you say sugar and coffee?"

Yes.

"Back your main top-sails, receive on board a lieutenant and ten men, and bear away for Bermuda."

After a very unpleasant voyage, we arrived here yesterday,

Your obedient Servant,

OBEDIAH UNDERDONE.

N. B. Pray immediately send me a letter of credit, to prosecute my suit, for I have no money, and the *Practure* will not go on without having it; tho' the judges do not sit for six months, and there are twenty-five other *American ships* and *it* *re-* *me*, whose causes come on before mine. I am sorry to say my friend, Messrs. Wellwishers, Brothers and Co.'s *ship* *the* *Tas-* *many* from Batavia to Philadelphia is one of the *most*

The next day Mr. Attorney goes to *London* and finds the *Father* and *the* *captured* *British* *frigate*, and carries *the* *Six Sisters* captured and *the* *Justice* *English* *frigate*.

The bills being near *the* *underwriters*, *know* *this* *was* *insuring*, and *the* *property* *not* *have* *been* *and* *we* *insure* *Spain*

All the property being locked up, Mr. Attentive fails: when the bills return to the manufacturers Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Jones, they fail; the other bill holders curse the Americans for being such rogues as to draw bills without effects, and the whole of the bills are sent back to recover of Messrs. Wellwishers, Brothers, and Co. and as the damages in America upon all bills that go back is 20 per cent, they fail also. In about two years after the judges find out this property is not enemy's, and give it up; but the law expences are so great that they take away about 15s. in the pound, so that the concern is cleared by the creditors getting a dividend of 5s.

To complete the account of the intercourse with the West Indies, I conceive it requisite to speak of the only part unexplained, and to quote a writer of a Pamphlet called *Concessions to America*, &c. who observes "an infinite delicacy affected on one side, and infinite delicacies affected on the other, in settling the quantum to be imposed; the negotiators on the part of America contending, that they could not in conscience charge more than one per cent, and the negociators on the part of Great Britain, urging them to charge two per cent." As the particulars of that negotiation have not transpired, it would require more than assertion to make me believe that either of the four gentlemen, Lord Aukland, Lord Holland, Mr. Munroe, or Mr. Pinkey, who, I consider to be men

of as high honour, as this or any country ever produced, would communicate the subject of their private interview to any man upon earth.

The regulation which I allude to is one of the causes of American ships being frequently captured. England insists that American ships shall unload their cargoes from the West Indies *in America*, before they proceed to *Europe*. This is so ridiculous that I will explain it.

A merchant in Philadelphia conceives that he can make a good voyage to St. Domingo, and purchases perhaps 2,000 barrels of sugar, 1,000 barrels of beef and pork, one hundred pounds value of English goods, five hundred pounds of French wine, and five hundred pounds of India goods; freights a ship, and gives no other directions to go to St. Domingo and to sell the cargo for as much sugar and coffee as he can get. Before his ship returns he receives from a letter from his friend in London, who has just returned from St. Domingo, that the price of sugar and coffee is now so high, that he can sell his cargo for as much as he could have bought it for. Then it is but natural that he should return to Philadelphia, and send his ship off again, with a new cargo. The dispatch is the same. The Government of Great Britain, however, will not employ a ship to carry all the sugar and coffee

and as soon as you have done carrying it, then you may begin and bring it back again, and put it on board of ship, and then sail for the destined port."

British ministers are not supposed to be merchants, and to understand all the details, otherwise such a regulation would certainly be considered as one of the most tyrannical and foolish restrictions that ever was attempted by one nation to be imposed upon another. The Americans could only consider it as a badge of disgrace, and wonder that it had not been added that the Porters should wear the king's livery while they were carrying the sugar and coffee backwards and forwards. I am therefore disposed to attribute it to not understanding the business, for there has not yet been to my knowledge any instance, in which the British cabinet has acted either wilfully wrong, or from a spirit of oppression, though I will not attempt to estimate errors arising from want of care or of proper information.

The Jews of the lower class, I believe, have a custom of throwing a piece of pork into a cask of water, and when they take it out they say it is flesh, and eat it; if the British Ministers had the power of turning the sugar and coffee into silver or gold, or increasing the quantity, the Americans would not object, but as it always comes out less, I believe they begin to calculate something as follows.

Upon every West India ship with sugar and coffee unloaded, there is a loss from breakage, pilferage, charges of unloading, and re-lading about ten per cent. and supposing the amount to be half their exportation, the amount will stand thus:— Upon 3,500,000l. at ten per cent.—~~350,000l.~~ loss to the United States for the British ~~ignorance~~ ignorance or want of attention.

I speak of the nature of American Trade with confidence, because I have been engaged in that trade. I have for years imported America goods, the manufacturer ~~of these goods~~ to the amount of one hundred ~~thousand~~ per year, collected from almost every manufacturing town, and have ~~known~~ that the goods was intended for the ~~United States~~ so did the manufacturer. ~~and~~ instances of deception ~~and~~ ~~uncovered~~, I have no doubt ~~in~~ me that because a few ~~men~~ nations do acts for ~~which~~ whole of his ~~Masters~~ deemed to the ~~same~~

Why Great ~~Britain~~ wishing to ~~trade~~ trade appears ~~no~~ no voyage. ~~that~~ that by ~~per~~ for a ~~little~~ not be ~~any~~

1st. The *Isabella*, Green, an American, last year got a licence to go from London to Portugal, and Buenos Ayres.

2d. The *John*, Paris, an American ship, has this year got a British licence to go from London to Portugal, and Lima.

To enumerate all the unaccountable voyages which the British Government allow, would fill more pages than I intend my Pamphlet to contain. Justice and the laws of nations are not consulted in these transactions.

As precedents are stated to be found in Gro-tius, &c. against all the voyages which neutrals undertake, I should like to know whether the following voyages were undertaken in their days, what they would have said, or what would be Sir William Scott's decision upon a voyage which I will state, and similar voyages are as notorious as shameful.

#### CASE.

Great Britain and Spain are at war, America is at war with Spain but at peace with England. One of the American ships of war being off Vera Cruz learns that there is an English frigate at Vera Cruz receiving thousands and thousands of dollars on board from the royal mint. The American conceiving she must be a Spanish frigate in disguise, waits for her coming out, and captures her, and finds one million of pounds on board. The captain of the English frigate protests that she is an English frigate; and shews an order from the Lords of the Admiralty, ordering her to go there for the dollars; the whole appearing so unaccountable the American captain agrees to bring the frigate to England, and let it be decided by the Admiralty court. When the cause comes on the following facts appear.

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lars?—That such voyages take place, see the following Extract from the Morning Post.

London, Feb. 28, 1807.

The Resistance frigate, Captain Adam, from the West Indies, is arrived at Portsmouth, having on board upwards of four millions of dollars, which she brought from Vera Cruz, by permission of the British and Spanish Governments, the resistance sailed from Vera Cruz on the 14th of January.

I shall make no further observation on this, but take the subject in another and more important point of view, and examine while such paltry and double transactions are going on, what is the fate attends the two nations if a rupture takes place.

## CHAP. V.

*Of the advantages and disadvantages to America in the  
of a War with England—Advantages to America  
to England.*

THE American States have risen so fast that they continue to rise so fast that they will soon be so powerful that if they reflect, consider that the present favourable situation is attended with the danger that the present career may be stopped.

America is increasing from the nature of things granted that men, capital, and industry are going over to America since the French Revolution in a state of peace. It can be seen how much according to which that country would be the world besides in the This progress war, which is an- nance ; add to America is

produce to Europe, which generally comes into the hands of English merchants, is much greater than the exports of England to America. I calculate nine millions sent to Europe, and drawn for thus; two millions at two months, two millions at six months, and five millions in fourteen months; so that if America was ever to do so unjust an act, if Great Britain retaliated by an order to prevent the merchants paying away the money in their hands, and from paying the bills accepted, there would be a gain to England.

The American navy cannot be able to protect her coast and trade for many years. The British navy alone costs four times as much as all the revenue of America, therefore the undertaking will be attended with a very uncertain success on the part of America. As to the advantages, they may be ranked under the following heads.

Conquest of Canada.

Privateers.

The free trade of the English West Indies.

Preventing the English fishing on the bank of Newfoundland.

The capture of Canada is certain, whenever the Americans please to take it. It is contrary to the nature of things that England could prevent that, but I do not think it would be an advantage to America; they have barren land enough, and, like Scotchmen, always go to the south; and there always has appeared to me a kind of attraction

about the Spanish mines. If a war takes place, the Americans may indeed take possession of Canada\*, to prevent the English from having any port on the continent for ships to water at. The Canadians do not love the Americans, neither do they like the English much better, yet my mind is made up that America can take Canada when she pleases. I do not like to speak positively without having solid grounds: in consequence I applied to a gentleman on whom I could depend, who has perfectly satisfied my mind. I have annexed in the Appendix the force which three of the United States can furnish and which may be collected in one point in the State of Vermont in one month, at a distance of not more than 300 miles from Quebec. My idea was that the army could march from Vermont with as much ease to Quebec as it could from London to Liverpool, and I asked a gentleman who had travelled the road the question, and his answer was "that they could not do it quite so fast, as the road was not so good." But as three States can furnish the army I have mentioned, and there are thirteen other States that would be ready to send their proportion of men if requisite, I do not think it worth while to make another observation on the subject. Perhaps Quebec might hold out for a time, but of what use would it be if the Americans had possession?

\* See Appendix. P. 1.

session of the country, except the expence to Great Britain.

It is by privateering that America will do the greatest injury to Great Britain. From the number of ships which she will have ready to fit out, I conceive it will be almost impossible to carry on any trade to the West Indies, but such as would be attended with ruin to all parties. In the American war, West India Premiums got up from 5 guineas to 23 guineas in the summer, and the underwriters were ruined. At present I do not suppose if a war breaks out that 40 guineas would pay from Jamaica. In the early part of the American war, they had not France and Spain to send their prizes to or run for safety, now if a war breaks out they know the course which the West India fleets take going out, and would run directly for France or Spain, so as to fall in with them. From the circumstance of the winds the privateer would make a passage from America to France in 20 or 25 days, that would take West India ships from forty to fifty days going the opposite course, so that the chance of taking a good many must be very great. In returning from Europe, knowing also nearly the course the trade takes, they could likewise fall in with them, but then they would not have an equal advantage, owing to the English ships having a fair wind to Europe, but still they would have a great chance of taking a

more in the same time) the loss of British ships would be 2,500 ships.

Not knowing how many ships America has at present, I cannot make the same calculation, but supposing it in the same proportion, the two countries will do the individuals much injury; for, although Lord North thought, that because England had captured more ships from America than she captured, England was carrying on a profitable war, I do not think any ship-owners or underwriters would agree with him.

As to the privateering system, it is that in which the Americans may probably succeed the best. It will be some diminution of the losses in trade that I have explained, but it will be inconsiderable if compared with the advantages arising from usual mercantile transactions.

What the course is which America must pursue with respect to the West Indies will require the utmost consideration to determine; for I consider her more interested in the welfare of them than Great Britain: before long they must, in the course of things, belong to America, and England will be much richer without them.

If a war should not take place, if Great Britain was at once to give up all the islands and settlements to America, and pay the English merchants what they have advanced, she would be a much richer nation than she is at present; for I con-

ceive that in the place of about 14,000,000*l.*, which America, and the West Indies, now take of her manufactures, they would take 20,000,000*l.*, and in the course of ten years 30,000,000*l.* In the course of twenty years more Great Britain could not manufacture enough. If all the ports in his Majesty's dominions were thrown open, and all extravagant duties taken off, the merchants might reduce their charges and commission, and they would have the whole exports of America and the West Indies come to their ports.

But to return to that subject which is very different, and stares us in the face, and which it grieves me to express I fear is almost certain—a war with America.—If America attempts to capture the West India Islands, and does not succeed, the negroes will most probably revolt, and, like St. Domingo, will, for a number of years, be a loss in the place of a benefit to either England or America. Although I see little to prevent America, in the first instance from taking Jamaica, which contains only about 30,000 white inhabitants, and the distance from many parts of America is less than two hundred miles, from whence troops would be embarked to prevent their succeeding, it would therefore be difficult; yet still the danger of the negroes rebelling is great, and if they were in a state of revolt, where would advantage be to America?—As if successful, America would gain a re-

volted island.—If unsuccessful, America would be an enemy ; but this latter evil will be avoided, if America does not attempt to take the island.—America has nothing to do but *not to let a barrel of provisions go out of her ports* for eighteen months, and the West India Islands will declare themselves independent ; Great Britain cannot supply them if the war continues in Europe. 600,000 inhabitants will not starve. Of this number there are 500,000 slaves, whom no change could place in a worse situation than they are : therefore they would be glad to try the experiment of a change.

#### Advantages and disadvantages to England.

The disadvantages in this case greatly preponderate, therefore I shall examine them first. They may be divided as follow :

- Dangers of starving the West India Islands.
- of losing the West India Islands.
- of losing Canada.
- of suffering by privateers.
- of suffering by want of corn.
- of suffering by want of cotton.
- of the loss to British manufacturers.

On the other side, the advantages to England, considering the present crisis, when, being shut out from the continent of Europe and all its ships, considered as belligerents, and those of America as neutrals are :

Destroying American trade with India.

Preventing Americans from becoming general carriers for all Europe.

Preventing English capital from going over to America.

Either stopping all commercial intercourse and commercial enterprise, or participating in it as heretofore. Such are the only views on the part of Britain that can in any way support the idea of an American war being beneficial.

Were I to espouse the cause of either nation, I should be deceiving both; though I know well that I may be liable to be thought by each to favour the pretensions, the views, or the prospects of the other; and however far I may be mistaken in my opinions, I feel it as a duty imposed upon me to speak freely, and I hope with impartiality.

As to the danger of starving the West India Islands, I do consider it as very great. Britain ever since the year 1790 has scarcely been able to supply its home consumption in the necessaries of life; this is a fact well known from the quantities of corn it has been under the necessity of importing. From any of the European nations no supplies are to be expected; and therefore the only means of supplying the West India Islands will,

and flour which could be obtained from the British North American colonies?" "Yes, I can; there have been exported from Canada about 30,000 barrels of flour, and 80,000 bushels of wheat in one year."

"You have already stated, that, with due encouragement, the British North American colonies would be able to supply the West India colonies with lumber, provisions, and all other articles of necessity. Supposing an immediate suspension of direct intercourse with America to take place, could not all the articles above-mentioned be procured from Great Britain, or some other market, so as to supply the West India colonies, till the effect of that encouragement could operate?" "Flour, salted provisions, and fish, can be supplied from Great Britain and Ireland, and from the British colonies in North America, to any extent which may be required."

#### QUESTION TO MR. IDLE.

"Are not other markets, besides the West Indian markets, supplied with flour, corn, and lumber, from Canada?" "Very considerable supplies, I know, have been derived from Canada to Portugal, and I presume Spain, chiefly of wheat and Indian corn, and to this market also."

On this I must observe that Canada produces and exports 30,000 barrels of flour, and 80,000 bushels of corn: which, from circumstances that

sometimes occur in trade, is generally sent to Portugal and Spain; but the British fisheries, and other British settlements in North America consume 40,000, which they import from the United States of America; therefore, so far from Great Britain being able to calculate upon any supplies from Canada, in case of an American war, even if Canada remains in her possession, she must calculate upon supplying her British American settlements with about 10,000 barrels from home.

From 1779 to 1782 there was such a deficiency of crops in Canada, that the exportation of corn was prohibited, and they received supplies from other quarters. Such a case may occur again.

Having in two of the strongest ways possible shewn that no supply of grain can be expected from Canada: first, because it is not probable England will retain that country; and secondly, if she had it, that country does not always produce sufficient for the wants of the British settlements of North America.

I will endeavour to show what the wants of England may be if she goes to war with America,

*Quarters.*

In an Appendix to a pamphlet called

“Concessions to America,” I find it stated, that Great Britain imported from all ports, from

1st Oct. 1800, to 1st Oct. 1801 1,491,582

By documents published by Parliament, it appears that the Eng-

	<i>Quarterly</i>
Brought over	1,491,582
lish Islands received from America, in flour, corn, &c. a quantity, which is stated in the Anti-jacobin Review yearly equal to - - - - -	300,000
The supply received from America at Newfoundland 40,000 barrels, equal to - - - - -	25,000
Total	<u>1,816,582</u>

Of the countries from which these supplies were received, if she goes to war with America; Russia, and Sweden will be the only ones that will remain, and that she will not be at war with, and I find a very intelligent writer on the subject of the crops of this country, makes the following observation.

"We have had only ten good crops," says this writer, "in 35 years, six very unproductive, if not calamitous seasons, viz. 1782 and 1783 in Scotland; 1795 and 1796 in England; and 1800 and 1801, over all the island." The remaining 19 years have been rather deficient than otherwise, some of them very unproductive.

If Great Britain wanted that quantity, when she had not the West Indies with 600,000 inha-

bitants to supply, what will be her situation should those supplies be cut off? my object is to prevent harm, therefore I will not continue the subject: every one will understand to what I allude, but I cannot help observing that I am surprised to see statements on the subject made public that had better be concealed.

With respect to the West India islands producing the provisions and other articles sufficient for their existence, that is entirely out of the question. They never yet could do so, and therefore their doing so now is impossible.

Under such circumstances, how is it to be expected that the West India islands are to be supplied with the necessaries of life, not to speak of those things that are required for carrying on their Plantations? I confess I see no way by which the West India islands can be supplied, or prevented from revolt, (the natural consequence of want of the means of existence), but from America.

The immediate inconvenience of the West India Planters, their loss of capital, and ruin in a commercial point of view, are not the only consequences to be apprehended; the negroes following the example of those of St. Domingo, and pressed by absolute want, may and probably will revolt, and then all future connection with those islands will be lost to Britain, together with the large capital that is there embarked.

It is for Britain to appreciate this loss, it is for me only to point out its probability.

There may be persons who suppose that such an event is impossible, others may think that it is improbable, but if it should happen while Britain is engaged with all the continent of Europe, I should like to know how it could be possible to make those efforts on all sides that would become necessary?

If the ports of Canada were shut up, where could British vessels enter to refit or to obtain supplies on the American station. The whole coast of the continent of America, like that of the continent of Europe, would refuse aid to every British ship. This would be so extraordinary a situation of things, that it is not necessary for me to enter into the consequences; for if every port is shut so that neither commercial intercourse nor friendly aid can be obtained, I can neither see the probability of carrying on war to advantage, or maintaining the usual commercial relations amongst mankind.

The Americans can by land attack Canada with such numerous forces, that Britain certainly could make no effectual resistance, therefore in case of war, the event of which I speak, the separation of Canada, is one of the most probable consequences.

The other consideration of British trade suffering from privateers, is one of great importance, for not only would the Americans fit out privateers

from all their own ports, but from every port in Europe. The West India trade would then be hampered; and even such of the Americans as had an intention clandestinely to supply the Islands would find it unprofitable on account of the privateers which would swarm in every quarter, and would not cease their ravages till there was nothing more left to destroy. In this war of the extermination of fair commerce no doubt the American trade would be ruined. America has already done without foreign trade, and can do so again, which is not the case with the British empire, where the national expences are mounted so high that the taxes could not be made productive without foreign trade. It is not so in America: there the people would only have to suffer some privations in point of luxuries, and to turn to manufactures with more attention, and there would be an end of the evil. The situation of that country is not raised to any artificial height, as Britain is, and its permanent prosperity, tho' it may be interrupted, cannot be destroyed by any external circumstances. The privateering warfare, would then be much more injurious to Britain than to the United States of America,

In regard to want of a supply of corn in case of war, this is only an eventual evil, depending on the seasons and crops in England; but though it is only eventual, the miseries that would ensue if England should have short crops, as it had a

few years ago, are beyond all calculation : and in the circumstances I have stated, no supply could be obtained from any country: The bare possibility of such a situation of things is itself a sufficient cause for deliberation before a war is undertaken with the only country now left from which Britain can obtain supplies.

The United States, it will be seen from the Note, in the Appendix \*, supply Britain with nearly one half of the raw materials of cotton, which is now the most extensive and profitable branch of English manufactures. This will, in the event of war, be cut off from Britain; but here I must allow that disadvantages are already so accumulated, that those that come latest cease to be felt. If England loses all her commerce she will not want much cotton as a raw material; it is only then on the supposition that English manufactures will suffer almost total destruction from other causes that this circumstance is to be undervalued. If England should go to war with America, and be at peace with other nations, so that its trade went on, it would be found impossible, for some years at least, to find materials to supply the manufacture of cotton without the aid of the United States. This is one of the evils resulting from an American war of which the British public is the least aware; and perhaps it is

\* See Appendix, No. 8.

not sufficiently appreciated by the British minister.

In the course of the wonderful events which have taken place, few are more surprising than, that not seventeen years ago Ld. Grenville and Mr. Jay should be engaged making a treaty, in which it was stipulated by Ld. Grenville, and agreed to by Mr. Jay, *that no cotton should be imported from America*; and yet that at this time the greatest of all things to prevent a war should be—having the certainty of receipt of cotton from America. Of 61,000,000 lbs. which Great Britain consumes, she receives 31,000,000 from America, 10,000,000 from Portugal; and I do not think she can calculate upon any more than 16,000,000 lb. without America; and as the quantity she now manufactures employs about five hundred thousand persons, upwards of two hundred thousand hands must be turned out of employ unless they have cotton from America.

If this want of the raw material of cotton is an injury to British manufactures, that is little expected, that of the loss of the American market for manufactured goods is the one that is the most generally understood. The stagnation of manufactures during the American war is yet well remembered; and the extent of that market for British goods is well known; so that there is no necessity to dwell much on this danger, as it will not be denied and is already fully foreseen.

Such then are the numerous evils with which England is threatened by a war with America ; let us now take a view of the advantages she may expect.

That she will nearly destroy the American trade in every quarter for a time is probable : but it will be only during hostilities ; and as to captures, we may set them down at par, as a great many will be made by both nations.

The greatest, and perhaps the only real advantage that England has to expect from such a war, is that of preventing the Americans from becoming general carriers, and monopolizing all the trade of the world, by being the only Neutral nation, which it is likely to be.—This I cannot consider but as a great advantage to Britain ; for certainly if America alone continues at peace, America alone will monopolise nearly all the trade of the world.

In the event of America getting all the trade, British capital would to a certainty be transferred to that country in great quantities ; this is another evil that will be prevented by going to war : and it certainly also is great ; but when that is said, there is nothing more to add on the subject of advantages.

The case of Britain seems only to derive palliation from the desperate circumstances in which she is involved ; it is to prevent worse, not to obtain a better situation, that Britain alone can go to war

with America ; and in making that attempt we have seen the dangers to which she is liable on every side ; therefore, before the attempt is made, very serious reflections on the consequences are necessary.

I have referred to every part of the trade of Great Britain, to satisfy myself of the real cause of the difference with America, to see where she is injured by the Trade to America ; I must say, if ever there was a nation that should be contented and happy, the inhabitants of Great Britain should be ; for, after one of the most severe struggles for every thing that is dear to them, I find ships, commerce, and manufactures, flourishing and increased upon an average, since the Revolution, in a way that no man would believe, unless he examined into facts.

Having spoken freely, I wish it to be understood, that I am not influenced by party or interest, or a desire to injure any set of men : far from it : but I consider the present crisis of so much importance to the two nations, that I have been induced to examine into facts, and, as far as possible, to lend my aid, in preventing a war, the consequences of which will be so very disastrous.

## C H A P. VI.

*General Deductions, Observations, and Proposals, in consequence of the foregoing Inquiry.*

HAVING endeavoured, to the best of my power, to show what the consequences to each nation will be from entering into war at this period, it remains for me to endeavour to take a general view, and see how the matter will stand upon the whole.

One striking feature of difference characterises the difficulties of the two nations. America will suffer: but at the worst her sufferings can be but temporary.—Britain will suffer, but the consequences will not be temporary, and perhaps will not even admit of any remedy on her part; therefore the considerations are vastly more serious and important.

There is no doubt that Britain is placed in a very disagreeable and difficult situation by being shut out nearly from the commerce of Europe, and America remaining the only Neutral nation; but it was not America that occasioned this circumstance; and if war is engaged in between the two countries, it never will be supposed on account of any real disagreement, but because it was

thought to be convenient for Britain to prevent America, as the only Neutral, from enjoying the advantages that must of a necessary consequence fall to her.

Will it be believed that Britain, with hands so full, would engage in war on so frivolous a pretext, and that in a precipitate manner? when taken at the very worst, 't is a subject for negotiation, not a cause for immediate hostility. No, if Britain urges on the war, it will be considered as from some other motive than that of determining the Right of Search for Seamen, a right which, as has been shewn, cannot be supported; and if it could be supported is scarcely worth supporting at any great expence; and by no means at the expence of a war.

If Britain urges on the war, it will be concluded that she does so because it is her interest, or that she conceives it to be so. My business has therefore been to inquire into the real balance of advantages and disadvantages; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I think it fairly concluded that the disadvantages will greatly preponderate.

With regard to America, I by no means think it her interest to force on hostilities; she has already gained immensely by her neutrality, and is now on the point of gaining more than ever; it would therefore be the height of madness to stop so advantageous a career by any rash act that

might deprive her of the advantages of that neutrality.

It may be said in answer to all this, even after conceding the circumstance of the wisdom and of the risk attending a rupture, that there is a Point of Honour to be determined, that is more important than any point of interest ; in so far as the character of a nation is not to be put in the balance with any difficulties she may encounter, or any advantages she may forego.—I am ready to allow this : but I am not equally ready to allow that this is one of those cases where the character of either nation must necessarily be involved. At any rate, listening to argument, and negotiating before blood is shed, can never implicate national character : which, if it is implicated, must rather be by haughty and hasty resolutions, not listening to reason, but following the dictates of passion and pride under the idea of dignity.

Britain has at this moment every thing at stake that can be dear to a nation. She cannot increase the stake, but she may increase the risk, which is the same thing ; and therefore, as the play is already too deep, it is by no means wise or advisable. America is now clear of all risks and in a most flourishing way ; let her not barter peace and the advantages it is accompanied with ; let her not put a stop to so prosperous a career until she at least finds it unavoidable to do otherwise.

Now I have viewed the immediate or near con-

sequences of war to both countries, let us next make some inquiry into the more remote consequences both of peace and war.—Should Britain sink in the contest she now maintains with European powers, let it not be thought that that would be a matter of triumph for America; no, the world would be again plunged in despotism, and darkness would soon follow.—The age of commerce would be over, for despots do not admit of its flourishing under their hands.—Would this be any advantage to America, even if she could stand aloof from the danger? Certainly not. But again, could America stand aloof? No. Although extensive, and probably about to become one of the most powerful nations on earth, she is not yet able to cope with the Colossus of Europe.—Divisions will be excited in her councils; the East will be divided from the West; and America will remain long under the hard and distressing influence of that power which aims not at freedom; which aims not at the conquest of single kingdoms; which aims not at the conquest of Europe, but of the whole world!!

The ambition of France has mounted by degrees, as on a ladder; at one time the Rhine was a boundary; at another the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine were included under the supreme dominion of France, and now the whole of Germany.—Russia is yet allowed to be termed the Empire of the East, or of the North, but that

is but a temporary measure. The means of France to destroy Russia are increasing every day, while the means of Russia to resist France are daily diminishing.—Nothing is more certain than what I have now advanced; and France will, if the career is not stopped by England, now soon swallow Russia and the whole Continent; not having any means of resisting the effects of French gold, and French intrigue becoming more active every day.

England may fall: but if it does, civilized mankind must fall; and then adieu for many centuries to civilization, liberty, and commerce.

It would therefore be the interest of America, if it could be done, to support Britain in this contest; but as that is impossible, let it at least with great care abstain from every act that may increase its own danger, by increasing the number of the enemies of Britain.

But whilst I speak this I am filled with sorrow.—There are already two parties in America.—There is a French party and a British party.—How will it be if Britain falls?

Now before I go any farther I must just remind my readers, that the aim of France is to subdue England and all the world; the aim of England is to preserve her independance, and, if possible, keep France within her bounds. The question is not then between England and France, but regards the legitimacy of the ob-

country, and that question cannot be indifferent to America, it cannot be indifferent to any honest and well thinking people.

There is no greater cause for sorrow than that two nations should be led into war by a set of interested merchants, when they might flourish so much by maintaining a good understanding ; yet the case is as I have stated it to be. All facts are exaggerated if they answer the purpose, or suppressed if they do not : if any one statement is taken, it will mislead, and if all are taken, they lead to such a confusion that there is no forming an opinion at all. The data from which persons would be led to judge are,

Examination of West India Merchants,

Determination in the Prize Causes.

Pamphlets published.

The man who would form an idea of the question from the testimony of the West India merchants, would think the West Indies are irretrievably ruined, or at least that they never could send home a hogshead in a belligerent ship without great loss, yet they contend for preventing neutrals from carrying. It is impossible to understand those interested gentlemen, yet they probably have some meaning, if they knew how to explain themselves.

As to the Prize Causes, what is to be learnt from them is a sort of determination founded upon careful and accurate argument, which argument

stands upon a very curious foundation. Partly what is termed the Rule of 1756, adopted when all the Belligerents were nearly under the same circumstances with respect to colonies, a rule which fell at the end of the seven years war, and which has never since been completely acted up to, or acknowledged: in addition to this are some former decisions for precedent, and a side squint at what is supposed to be the law of nations. Out of all these has been formed what is termed a case of right, in virtue of which every honest fair trader, coming with a neutral ship from a West India Island with its produce, will be captured; but every captain who gets false papers fabricated, and throws away a great deal of money in order to deceive, will escape. No great light then will be thrown upon the subject, from the determination of the Prize Courts, nor by the evidence of the West India merchants.

Let us see whether the writers on those subjects are much better guides. If we follow some of them, such as War in Disguise, we must consider England as an ill used and ruined nation, unless the neutral trade is abolished.—We are alarmed to find a poor shoemaker the reputed owner of 150 vessels\* that are all we suppose en-

\* If the fact is as stated, that there is a poor Crispin who has been the owner of a number of vessels, I have no doubt his Majesty's revenues, the British manufacturers, and West India merchants, are as much indebted to him as to any subject in

gaged in ruining England ; yet still this writer does not prove that neutrals do any thing more than evade absurd regulations, so that we do not find any right to stop their trade, nor any means, though England has certainly continued to put them to very great expence, in order to give false appearances to transactions:

Another Pamphlet coming from high authority in America, argues quite the contrary in sense, and is extremely learned and scrupulously exact in quoting all that has been said by various writers on one side the question ; but as what has been said by the most profound writers applies not to the present case, all the learning is of little use, if it were not that it proved that there are very complete libraries of books on such subjects in America.

Distracted and unable to determine either what is fair or what is advantageous, both parties are apt

Majesty's dominions, for the trade that kind of vessels have been engaged in, has been carrying from English ports British manufactures, sugar and coffee direct to France, and bring back corn or money by means of Bills of Lading and clearances dated Embden, which were manufactured in London, and the nature of the trade they were carrying on was as well known to the Custom House officers as where the Custom House stands. With all the elegance of the pamphlet to which I refer ; I cannot help observing that in reading it I fancy I see a gentleman of the Chancery bar, with his bag and wig on Change, endeavouring to find out the secrets of the business of a Jew broker, and Moses supplying his place in the Chancery Court, expatiating upon *equity*.

to follow the natural bias of their tempers, and vote for war, rather than wade through such a scene of contradictory evidence and assertion : it is therefore necessary to consider the matter in a general way, and review evidence against evidence, and set off argument against argument ; the result then will be something like reason and common sense, but as the great portion of readers have not an opportunity of doing this themselves, I have endeavoured to view the matter on every side, and to lay the result before the public, hoping that two nations that must lose so much by war, and gain so much by peace, will not be rashly led to the ruinous expedient of force, by the false or interested representations of individuals.

The following Errata will be found in some of the Pamphlets.

Page	line	for	avoid,	read	avoid.
42,	1,		200,000		300,000.
50,	18,		cleared		closed.
56,	1,		voyagers talk plain		voyagers take place.
59,	2,		for		or.
59,	2,		part would		part that would.

Appendix.—No. 3, continued, line 5, for feights read commissions.

# APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS

## No. 1.

*An Account of sales of Sugar at the price current  
in 1807, of 10 hogsheads weighing, Cwt. 130,  
sold at 60.—yields, gross.....£390 0 0*

Charge.					
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
Duty, per Cwt.....	1	7 0	175	10 0	
Freight.....10 per cent.....			65	0 0	
Dock dues.....			4	17 6	
Insurance on 200l. at 12 and duty.....	25	14 0			
Deduct convoy .....	12	0 0			
	13	14 0			
Commission for affecting in- surance half per cent.....	1	0 0			
Commission for Brokerage on the sale of 3 per cent. on 390l.....	11	14 0			
Two months interest on duty primage, pierage, fire in- surance and petty charges.	3	10 0	29	18 0	
				275	5 6
				114	14 6
But the planter has to pay, besides the charge in the West Indies, 20l. 6s. per cent.				183	5 0
			£.	18	10 6

So that the planter loses in every ten hogsheads, not only his own labour, and labour of his negroes, but 18l. 10s. 6d. besides, or 1l. 16s. per hogshead.

## APPENDIX, No. 2.

*Account of the quantities of Provisions and Lumber imported into the British West Indies (exclusive of conquered Islands) from the United States of America, and from the British continental Colonies, respectively, in the three years, ending 5th January, 1804; distinguishing the quantities imported in British ships from those in foreign ships.*

	United States of America			British continental Colonies.	Proportion of the whole in British Vessels.	Proportion from British continental Colonies.
	British Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.			
Beef and Pork.....	Barrels. 12,102	Barrels. 95,391	Barrels. 107,493	Barrels. 1,791	1-9th	1-59th
Bread and Flour.....	Barrels. 104,002	595,607	699,709	2,805	1-6th	1-25th
Corn.....	Bushels. 259,039	1,356,697	1,615,736	Bushels. 9,432	1-6th	1-175th
Indian Meal	Barrels. 18,563	95,845	114,408	40	1-6th	1-2800th
Fish dry....	Bar. Qu. 18 & 6487	Barrels. 603 & 142,611	Bushels. 621 & 149,098	Quintals. 256,362	1-22d	nearly all
Fish wet ...	Barrels. 5,681	70,393	76,074	Barrels. 59,510	1-13th	2-3ds
Pine Boards	Feet. 4,652,354	82,619,574	87,271,928	5,309,005	1-19th	1-17th
Shingles....	No. 8,951,658	106,865,030	117,816,688	2,803,564	1-13th	1-39th
Staves.....	4,642,180	35,952,640	40,594,820	830,494	1-9th	1-50th
Timber .....	Tons. Ft. 5,322 1	Tons. Feet. 30,227 49	Tons. Feet. 35,550 50	Tons. Ft. 857 14	1-5th	1-40th

From the two last columns, which I have formed from the authentic contents of the others, it appears, that there is not more than *one-fifth* of any article carried to the West Indies in British ships, and in others only about one twentieth; on an average, we may suppose one-twelfth, or about the supplies for a month, or, at the utmost, for six weeks.

As to the articles supplied by British continental colonies, in the great-articles of bread, corn, beef, and pork, the whole would scarcely serve for the consumption of one week!!

In the articles of wet and dry fish, the supply is great; but the others are really not worth mentioning.

I by no means state this to stimulate America to war, but it is necessary to speak the truth. The documents in the four first columns are official, and the last two are founded on them.

## APPENDIX, No. 2, continued.

*An Account of the quantities of Rum, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton Wool, exported from the British West - India Islands, in the three years, ending 5th January, 1804; distinguishing the quantities so exported from the respective Islands, to the United States, to the British Colonies on the Continent of America, and to Great Britain, respectively.*

	Rum.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Cotton Wool.
	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	lbs.
United States of America. }	11,761,770	210,560	47,419	15,350
British Continental Colonies. }	1,946,838	35,669	2,545	18,700
Great Britain. .	11,897,840	9,063,574	555,426	25,677,470
	25,606,448	9,309,803	603,390	25,711,520

The United States take nearly the same quantity of Rum with Great Britain; and most probably would, in the same proportion, take the other articles, if they were permitted.

As to the British Colonies, what they take is very inconsiderable indeed: this corroborates the fact,—that the supplies they furnish are not of great amount.

## APPENDIX; No. 3.

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### SHIPPING.

In an Appendix to a pamphlet, called, Concessions to America, on the subject of British shipping, I find it stated that,

“ Since the year 1780, the rate of freights has decreased £6 10 4 per cent, although, since the same period, the price of provisions has increased £84 8 2 per cent, the price of materials £122 10 2 per cent, and rate of wages, £39 7 1 per cent.

“ No wonder then, that brooms were at the mast-heads, as tokens of there being for sale of near 18,000 tons of shipping in the river Thames alone, last year.”

This is what a most ACCURATE pamphleteer pretends to give as a true statement ; but as he does not say what are the sort of ships of which he speaks, or what voyages they were engaged in, I cannot contradict him directly, nor can I comprehend the business—perhaps he alludes to ships fitted out in the following manner :

*Appendix, No. 3, continued.*

A number of tradesmen, timber-merchants, carpenters, smiths, rope-makers, slopsellers, and dealers in provisions, all living in one place, agree to fit out a ship, each furnishing his proportion in kind. They become owners; but the value of their shares is but a nominal one, as my readers will easily perceive; however, if this gentleman makes his calculations upon such a result, I do not think it a fair way of judging of the value of the shipping of England.

I cannot help taking notice of the *2d.* per cent. that is to say, a 12-thousandth part of the whole in the price of provisions!!!! This is really being extremely accurate; but how does any man come to speak so exactly without stating what the provisions are—a quarter of a farthing on the sack of flour, would make ten times this difference, or two-pence on a ton of butter; and I believe no dealer can calculate to such a nicety.

When this writer states that there were 18,000 Tons of shipping in the River Thames last year, for sale, he conceals the tonnage of English shipping amounting, in all, to 2,271,928, tons, of which 18,000 tons is the 126th part; neither does he say how many ships. If they were as large as the Isis, of Alexandria, is described to have been, it would only require four ships and a half, to make the same tonnage.

I conceive the West India ship-owners, who

### *Appendix, No. 3, continued.*

are generally West India merchants, are making use of the same means (as the ship owners) to monopolize the American West India freights, as I have already shewn they have done, as merchants, to continue their monopoly of freights; but as the consequence of those mis-statements may be a war, I am justified in asking those gentlemen a few questions, respecting freights:

Has not the ship *Hanover*, in the Jamaica trade, which cost £10,000, in six voyages, cleared her first cost, with 1000*l.* surplus?

I know two other ships just returned from the West-Indies.

1st, one which cost .....	18,000
Fitting Out. ....	13,000
	<hr/>
	111,000

Which made a freight out of .....	11,000
Home .....	17,000
	<hr/>
	18,000

Expenses of the Voyage.....13,000

Clear profits in twelve months.....15,000

2nd, one cost .....

16,700

Fitting Out. ....

12,000

18,700

Freight Out. ....

16,00

Ditto Back .....

15,000

15,600

Expenses of the Voyage.....12,200

Clear profit in twelve months, and

the Ship nearly as good as when she

went to sea. ....

13,400

*Appendix, No. 3, continued.*

And will not all ships pay nearly in the same proportion with sugar, at 10s. per cent. freight?

It is to be observed, that, in those instances, the ships were nearly as good as new;—and, as insurance was deducted from the profits, the gain was merely from the employment of capital without risk, that is above 35l. per cent. *It is the enormous profits of those ship-owners that leads the planters into debt;—misleads the committee of the House of Commons;—and makes a very profitable business appear to be a very losing one.*

## APPENDIX, No. 4.

### *Account shewing the gradual rise of the Exports of the United States of America.*

1794,      1795,      1796,      1802.  
38,826,233—47,989,472—67,084,087—84,250,120—Dolls. at 4s. 6d. each.

### *Summary, shewing the Exportation from each State, from 1st October, 1805, to the 30th Sept. 1806.*

STATE.	TOTAL.
New Hampshire.....	795,263
Vermont.....	193,775
Massachusetts .....	21,199,243
Rhode Island.....	2,091,835
Connecticut.....	1,715,828
New York .....	21,762,845
New Jersey .....	33,867
Pennsylvania.....	17,574,702
Delaware.....	500,106
Maryland.....	14,580,905
District of Columbia.....	1,246,146
Virginia.....	5,055,396
North Carolina.....	789,682
South Carolina.....	9,743,750
Georgia .....	82,764
Territory of the United States..	4,108,583
Ohio.....	62,318
Dollars .....	101,536,963

## APPENDIX, No. 5.

### *Comparative view of the Financial and Commercial situation of Great Britain, and the United States of America.*

	American.	British.	Proportion.
	£.	£.	£.
Total produce of taxes...	3,260,000...	41,000,000...	1-9th.
Payment of debt.....	990,000...	8,250,000...	1-9th.
Interest.....	810,000...	18,000,000...	1-20th.
Military establishment...	258,000...	16,000,000...	1-60th.
Naval.....	202,000...	7,000,000...	1-80th.
Total expenditure.....	3,262,000...	53,000,000...	1-10th.
Total debt.....	12,935,644...	462,000,000...	1-35th.
Exports.....	25,000,000...	*51,000,000...	half.

After having shewn the contrast between the British empire, and the United States of America, with regard to debts and expenditure, it is necessary to say something with regard to those debts and expenditure.—To compare England now, with what it was in 1792, and to explain, as it appears to me, the enigma of the increased burthens, and augmented credit of the British nation——

In 1792 the expenses were under..... 17,000,000  
The revenue of all the individuals was calculated at 125,000,000

By this means, deducting the proportion of taxes paid by the 17,000,000*l.* about two millions, so that the public, at that time, paid 15,000,000*l.* or about 3 shillings in the pound the country pays 41 millions, and the revenue of in

\* The exports are stated at the real value.

### *Appendix, No. 5, continued.*

is augmented 50 per cent. by the depreciation of money; and at least one fifth, or 20 per cent. in real wealth; so that the 125,000,000*l.* is now 213,000,000*l.* but 56,000,000*l.* is to be deducted for expenditure, leaving 157,000,000*l.* for the public to receive. The persons receiving that 56,000,000*l.* paying their fair proportion of taxes, that will be eleven millions, so that thirty millions only is paid by the public on 157,000,000*l.* of income, which is four shillings in the pound, or an augmentation of one fourth. That the burthens have not increased more in reality is clear from another statement; that, if the 30 millions now is reduced according to the depreciation of money, it will be but equal to what 20 millions was in 1792, that is about one fourth more, proportion considered, than they were then.

Thus I have explained the enigma of the British national debt, which astonishes the world, and which appears to be nearly **TREBLED**, while in fact it is only augmented about **ONE QUARTER**.

This shews plainly by what means the British nation supports those burthens, which the world seems not to comprehend. All the calculations of those who predicted the overturn of its finance, from Mr. Hume to Thomas Paine, are entirely deranged by this plain and undeniable view of the matter.

In two words, then, the depreciation of money, and the portion of the taxes repaid by those who live at the public expense, enable England to bear its enormous burthens.

## APPENDIX, No. 6.

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*Statement, shewing the certainty of the Capture of Canada, in case a war takes place with America.*

EVERY person acquainted with the population of the United States of America, the population of Canada, the troops that are generally there, or the expense of sending troops from Europe, and the proportion of the year in which it is only possible to land troops, must be convinced of the fact; but as there are many persons not acquainted with these facts, I will state, the total of the British troops there, is about 7,000. The part of the United States most convenient to capture the country, is the State of Massachusetts, which contains about 700,000 inhabitants; the state of Vermont, which contains about 200,000 inhabitants; and New Hampshire, about 210,000. The State of Massachusetts has under arms, or men that have been trained to war, the following,

*Appendix, No. 6, continued.*

Infantry.....	50,000
Cavalry.....	5,000
Artillery.....	7,000

New Hampshire, and  
Vermont half as many

Infantry.....	25,000
Cavalry.....	2,500
Artillery.....	3,500
	—— 92,000

The whole can be collected together, in one point, in Vermont, at any time, in one month, within three hundred miles of Quebec, and little more difficulties in marching them, than there would be in marching the same number of men the same distance in England. As these States can furnish that force, and there are thirteen other States ready to furnish their quota, I am sure that every man will agree with me, that Canada must always be at the mercy of America. Québec might hold out for a short time; but of what use would that be to Great Britain, except draining her coffers, and occasioning an effusion of human blood.

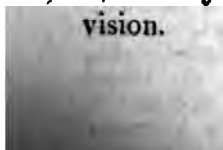


## APPENDIX, No. 7.

*An account of the Official Value of Exports from Great Britain to the West India Colonies, in the under-mentioned periods, from 1775 to 1805, both inclusive.*

	Official Value.
1775. . . . .	1,718,457
1781. . . . .	1,149,528
1785. . . . .	1,235,315
1791. . . . .	2,649,061
1795. . . . .	2,880,132
1800. . . . .	4,474,670
1805. . . . .	3,931,035

When it is considered what proportion of the articles that constitute the amount, are articles of provisions, which injure Great Britain, by being sent away, the value of the manufactures which the West Indies take, is but of little service to the manufacturers, comparative to the injury done by furnishing so much provision.



## Wool

The following table shows the quantity of Wool imported into the United Kingdom during the last ten years, and the quantity exported from the United Kingdom during the same period.

Year	Imported	Exported
1870	1,043,268	16,192,086
1871	1,043,268	16,192,086
1872	1,043,268	16,192,086
1873	1,043,268	16,192,086
1874	1,043,268	16,192,086
1875	1,043,268	16,192,086
1876	1,043,268	16,192,086
1877	1,043,268	16,192,086
1878	1,043,268	16,192,086
1879	1,043,268	16,192,086
Total	10,432,680	161,920,860

The following table shows the quantity of Wool imported into the United Kingdom during the last ten years, and the quantity exported from the United Kingdom during the same period.

1870	1,043,268
1871	1,043,268
1872	1,043,268
1873	1,043,268
1874	1,043,268
1875	1,043,268
1876	1,043,268
1877	1,043,268
1878	1,043,268
1879	1,043,268

Total, 10,432,680


The table shows that a little more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Cotton imported in England comes from the West-Indies; and from the East and West-Indies a little more than  $\frac{1}{3}$ , when the quantity is above  $\frac{1}{3}$ , comes from the United States; and in the year 1790, only amounted to 1,043,268 lbs. Perhaps no one thing could in a stronger way, show how the two Countries are dependent upon each other.

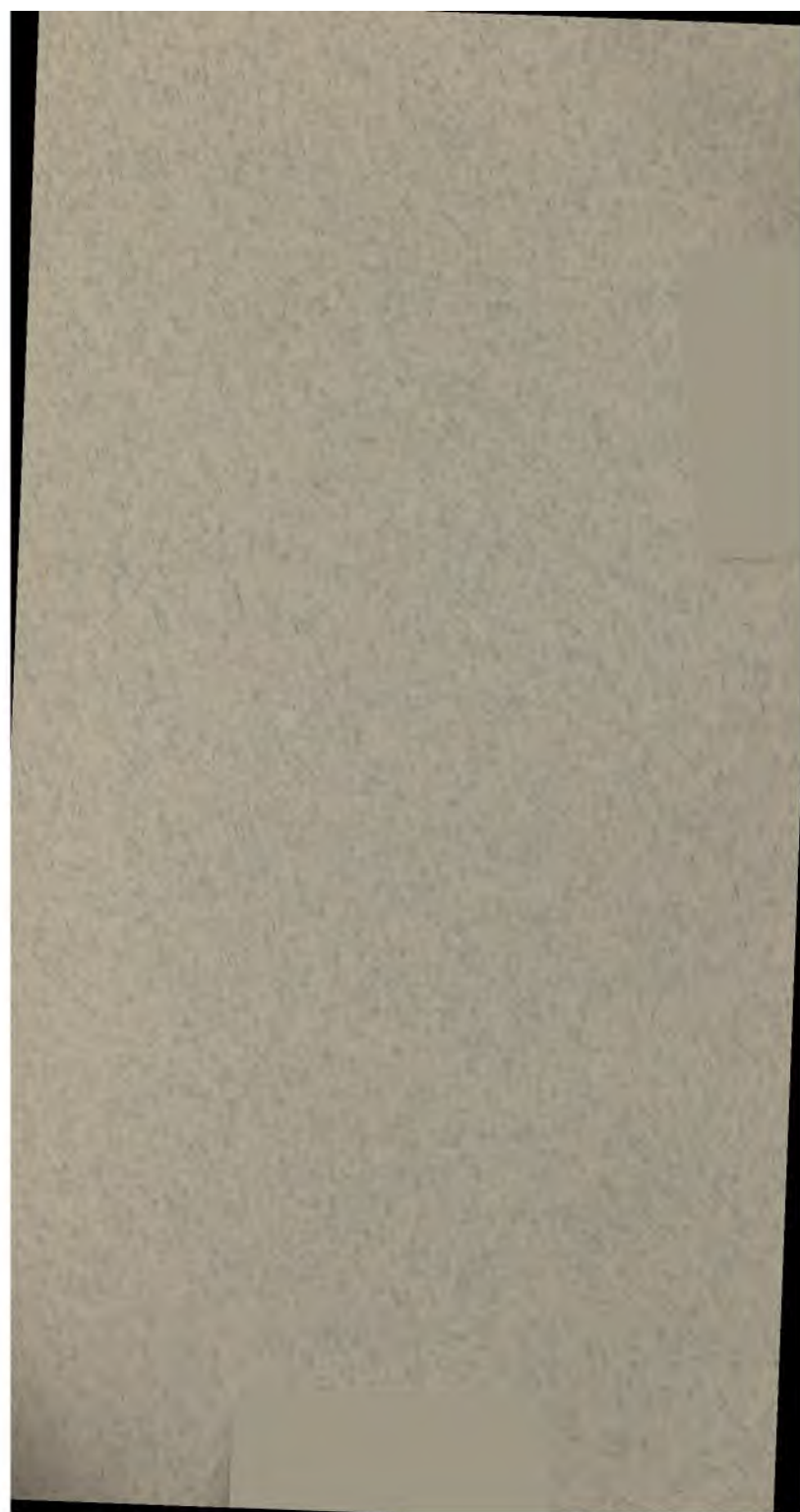


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